
of the emigrant would use. These gentlemen have a right to know the facts in the case. Senator Rus-

No class of men are more needed in this country than thoroughly educated and skillful physicians. I never have heard of a country in which life is so cheap. But here again is emmen power. The Society employ regularly but one physician—Dr. Miller. While he will visit some of the poor and the wealthy families of Northern emigrants three times a day medical, the majority of the rest can get no attention; and the poor Southern emigrants declare to me that they send and send, and send again, and he will not see them himself once in a while. They will wait for him for weeks and months, but he will send them a lay or layman, native with calomel, oil, and pills, and will doctor them in this way, and if these do not cure, they must die. One poor family and the single men have been treated in this way. People here generally are very friendly to the Society, and after years in completion. The Doctor's time has been absorbed in building his house this year, and I think some years before. Now, in these circumstances the Society should have employed some one to assist him in medical practice. This suggestion is not a recommendation of a doctor or a practitioner, and an independent supervision by some agent or commissioner who is to honor and brave to be influenced in favor of wrong by kind treatment, good wine, or splendid dinner. I have heard this same complaint twice, in whispers in the presence of the doctor, that the poor emigrants as the mass of emigrants are they dare not make any complaint public against the Society or its agents, or against the Government functionaries of this Republic, fearing the loss of daily bread, if not their lives. Thus, glaring wrongs have existed here for a long time, but they do not get the light of day. I am sure they do not get the light with. They tell us we must take men as they are—we must not disturb their passions—we must not arouse their prejudices. To take men as they are in any such sense, is to leave them worse, than you find them; an angel's spear must take hold of them, and then they will be better. I have heard things start up as they do. I would rather have a serf under the Czar of Russia, than in a country where I must employ a physician, in whose carelessness, responsibility, and skill, I have no confidence. The want of competition here is the cause of this. I have seen it since it started, and the prevalence of the community rests on that petty class. The truth is, when emigrants come here by hundreds at a time, Dr. Roberts has more than he can properly attend to, even with the occasional assistance of Dr. J. M. M. But this is horrible. I have seen it more than I can say. I have seen Dr. Roberts, I have said that I have no fault to find with him except in his medical practice as the Society's physician. In my intercourse with him as a citizen, I find him as kind, generous, and able as most persons I meet with. Besides attending to his medical practice, he is a very carefully practice, is capable of rising to the head and leading the van of the medical fraternity in this country. I have no personal quarrel with nor enmity against the Doctor. But individuals have complained of this and other wrongs to the agents of the Society, and I have said that I have no fault to find with him except in his medical practice. I have said this publicly in behalf of many hungry orphan children, and wretched widows made desolate by the loss of their husbands who have died for the want of food or medical attendance, in a strange and foreign land, and I wish that I could say more for him. I have said that I have no fault to find with him except in his medical practice—a higher grade of skill and efficiency in himself, and then pay him a better salary. Because this is a dear country in which to live comfortably, and the man who gives his life to the satisfaction of any man, and who is not paid for it, deserves to be well paid.

It is a common saying here that we have either a feast or a famine, and it is no less true in regard to physicians than provisions. Report says that two medical young gentlemen of Boston are about to sail for this city. We shall give them a hearty welcome, and they will have a good chance. —Dr. Roberts, Moore, Laing, and Snowden. The latter two gentlemen will need credit.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Salem, Ohio, December 3, 1854.

OUR FIRST PAGE.

The revolting revelations which Mrs. Douglass makes of the unblushing licentiousness of slavery may not be new to our readers, but coming as they do from a Southern woman, they will have force with some who have, perchance heretofore been skeptical. How to be pitied, are the enslaved of the women, black and white, in this Southern land. How strong comes the claim to all lovers of purity and righteousness for interference in their behalf—and how especially earnest is that claim upon woman, for anti-slavery action.

Miss Stone's little speech on the Union is full of the pith of the question. All the statesmen of the Union will never answer it. And none of them will ever try. The attempt would discredit their claim to the name.

The article from the pro-slavery Washington Sentinel disposes unanswerably of the old argument against non-voters, which consisted in the bold assertion that "slavery is the creature of law." Of course, we don't endorse the whole article, especially that portion which attributes slavery to a Divine origin. But slavery exists without law, and has been abolished without law—as it has also by law.

The article from the New York Tribune makes revelations concerning the state of the Liberia emigrants that are most startling. From the repeated declarations of the colonizationists, even abolitionists who repudiate the principles of the Colonization Society have come to think that Liberia is, after all, a second Paradise. But these statements may and should quite change their opinions. Hundreds of times we have tried to solve the mystery how *sixty dollars* could possibly buy so much comfort and happiness in Liberia as we were assured it would. *Sixty dollars* is all the Colonizationists have required to transport an emigrant to Liberia and support him during his first six months of acclimation. This again and again we have been told was an ample provision. How it provides for them this correspondent of the Tribune informs us, and the information corresponds with what might be anticipated as the fact, though the most skeptical of anti-Colonialists has never dared to think of such neglect, suffering, and destruction of life as is here represented as resulting from Colonization barbarity. This is "getting rid of the niggers"—the Colonizationist's purpose—with a murderous vengeance. The editor of the Tribune unequivocally endorses the character of its correspondent for truth and reliability.

His statements make sad havoc, too, with the fanciful statements of Colonizationists, concerning the general prosperity and social condition of the colony. It is singular, indeed, that we who have heard so much of Liberian improvements and prosperity should now learn that the nation with a President at its head, and thirty years after the founding of the colony, is without a butcher or cattle producer in the nation, and without a road five miles into the interior. No wonder the writer deprecates the wrath of Colonizationists for calling in question their fairy tales.

KIDNAPPERS.

Last week we recorded the account of the Kidnapping of a colored girl in Cincinnati, and of her subsequent enlargement by a magistrate in Covington. The Kentucky Yeoman published at Mayville, states that a gang of kidnappers exists along the Ohio, whose business it is to entice slaves from Kentucky, or in Kentucky language "steal" them, and to kidnap free colored persons from Ohio; that they are in partnership with negro traders in the interior of Kentucky to whom they pass their victims, and who sell them further South.

The Yeoman is in a strong fever of excitement against the negro traders. It says:

Let me here apprise the slave owners of Kentucky that negro traders are more to be feared, and require a closer watch than the secondary abolitionists secretly insinuating themselves among us. It is justly estimated that two-thirds of the slaves that escape from their masters are transported through the agency of slave dealers to the South. Let the loser of slave property examine the negro ports of the state and throughout the South before offering rewards or looking towards Canada. Now I have fearlessly charge, that any man or set of men, who deal in slaves as a business or profession, will not hesitate from conscientious scruples, to receive stolen property, or assist in doling a contented slave from a home for the sake of gain. Let citizens of this state frown down these offensive characters, destroy their inhuman pens, and the condition of our slaves will be much improved.

So there are some persons worse than abolitionists. But this writer is rather hard upon the traders. What would Kentuckians do with their young stock if there were no buyers. They might in such case thank the negro thieves for stealing their property. To the slaveholders, the traders are certainly a very useful and indispensable class of men and they will doubtless think themselves persecuted and claim the honor of martyrs for the abuse from those they serve.

Then again as to negro thieves, every slaveholder is a man thief, and these negro stealers and their accomplices, the traders, are nothing more. The indignation against them by slaveholders is not therefore a virtue above suspicion, and it will be hard to show cause why if these thieves should go to the penitentiary, the masters should not also accompany them.

Three brothers, named Young, have been arrested as part of this gang, and as concerned in the Cincinnati kidnapping case.

FREE COLORED VOTERS IN NEW YORK.—Unlike other voters in New York, the colored people are required, as a condition of franchise, to be the owners of a free hold estate of the value of \$250, over and above all debts and encumbrances charged thereon, and upon which tax shall have been paid. Notwithstanding this limitation of the franchise, there are three thousand voters of this class in New York City. What is the entire colored population of the city we cannot say. But even without that knowledge, this fact is a loud attestation against slaveholding and colonization slanderers of the colored people of the North.

A writer in the last Standard, from the South, exhorts anti-slavery men to direct their labors especially against this slander of the free colored population. He represents it as a serious and very honest objection in the minds of many Southerners. The actual conviction being very strong with them that this class of persons are below all others in degradation and suffering, and that emancipation will sink their slaves far below their present condition.

The official majorities of the last election have been declared. Swan's majority is 77,423. Bicknoller's 75,687.

SLAVERY IN INDIANA.

Last week we announced as an item of news, that the Clark Co. Circuit Court, had decided that the notorious by-law of the Jefferson Railroad Co. was justifiable. It required that all colored persons who travel on the road shall furnish evidence of their freedom by a certificate to that effect from some known citizen of Jeffersonville. Thus raising the unjust and illegal presumption that any colored person who proposes to travel on their road is a slave.

Obadiah Buckner, a colored man was refused a passage in the company's cars because he had not this evidence of his right of locomotion. For this Buckner sued the company before a justice of the peace, who gave a judgment of twenty dollars in his favor. From this decision the company appealed to the county court, where Judge Bicknell rendered the accompanying decision in favor of the company.

So far as the influence of the Judge and the court can go, it is a judicial recognition of the existence and legality of slavery in Indiana. The document of the Judge is shamelessly barbarian and even savage; altogether worthy of the purpose it serves. It indicates that there is yet much anti-slavery work to be done in Indiana, notwithstanding the "great anti-slavery victory" which we have seen so triumphantly achieved in that State.

Kentuckians are the principal stock holders in the Jeffersonville road, and its management is in Louisville. This is an effort of theirs to introduce Kentucky police law, and customs concerning slaves, into Indiana. And in this villainy they have found a willing accomplice in Judge Bicknell. Indiana has need of a vigorous effort to emancipate her own citizens from slavery. What can exceed in injustice, the black laws of Indiana as completely quoted by this judicial barbarian as a justification of the Kentucky by-law establishing slavery in Indiana.

Here is the document:

CLARK CIRCUIT COURT, November Term, 1854.—Sub-mitted upon an appeal from a decision of Judge Bicknell.

Obadiah Buckner,

vs.

Jeffersonville R. R. Co.

In this case, the plaintiff being a "colored person," applied for, and offered to pay for, a passage on defendant's cars; defendant refused to carry him unless he would produce evidence of his freedom. The plaintiff, in a suit before a Justice of the Peace, recovered twenty dollars damages for the refusal, and the defendant appealed to this Court.

The defendant is authorized to pass all by-laws which she may deem necessary in her business, not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, or of Indiana; and at the time of the plaintiff's demand, she had a by-law declaring that the conductors on the road should not carry colored persons, unless known to be free. Railroad companies are common carriers of passengers, and in general are bound to carry all sober persons, of civil demeanor, who will pay their fare and will comply with the reasonable regulations of the company.

The question in this suit is: Is the by-law a reasonable regulation? "Colored persons" are persons having enough negro blood to be within the disabilities which are attached to that blood, by the laws of Indiana. A negro cannot vote; he cannot be a citizen of this State; the constitution declares that a foreign negro shall not enter Indiana; that all contracts made with such negro are void, and that he cannot be employed in Indiana, except under a penalty. A person having one-eighth or more of negro blood cannot be a witness in cases in which a white man is concerned.

The provisions are material to the determination of the questions in this suit. A rule may be reasonable when such laws exist, which would not be reasonable where the law makes no distinction between the races. The court is bound, whatever may be the opinion of the judges as to the humanity or policy of such laws, not merely to enforce them in the proper cases, but to consider their spirit and intention in collateral matters. Since, by the law of Indiana such infamy attaches to negro blood, that a colored person cannot be received in the courts of the judges as to the humanity or policy of such laws, I think this a reasonable regulation, with which the plaintiff ought to have complied. The defendant is certainly not bound to carry runaway slaves; and although the legal presumption is that all persons are free, yet, in the case of such colored persons are not free, it is reasonable that the matter should be settled in each case at the time the colored person shall apply for his seat. I am therefore of opinion that the judgment of the justice should be reversed.

POLITICS AND THE PULPIT.—Poor hunted anti-slavery could find no resting place, if the pro-slavery church of this country could have its way. It is equally obnoxious to it in the pulpit and on the stump. The Church Journal, an Episcopal paper of New York, laments the anti-slavery action of ministers in that State previous to the election, as follows:

"What is the reason of all this? Has the old-fashioned Gospel—which we have been accustomed to believe was the *Everlasting Gospel*—been at length exhausted and worn threadbare? Is not text now fresh enough for preachers and people, except it be taken from the Gospel according to the daily papers? Is it that the ministers are tired of the old topics of grace and salvation, and no longer believe that 'Gospel' of which they pretend to be 'preachers'?" The point we now wish to make, however, is, that in the country, where we had fondly hoped Church and State—religion and politics—were thoroughly and forever divided, popular preachers are rapidly rising to be the leaders of parties; and pulpits are found to be—as in times of old—the best recruiting grounds for the party of the day. And a corresponding change has taken place in politics, too, as well as in religion—both of them rising and falling on one Democratic pivot—our people. As the pulpit, therefore, has given politics the stamp has waxed poisonous; and if 'Nebraska' rings out lustily from the meeting-house, it is only in sonorous unison with the 'higher law' resounding from the halls of Congress."

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW REPUBLIC.—An expedition of Americans to New Orleans, Texas, and other parts of the Union, is said to have been started to establish a republic in the territory purchased in the Mosquito country, embracing some twenty-five millions of acres. Colonel Kenney, of Texas, is to lead the expedition, and to be President of the new Republic.

That is the way to extend the area of Slavery. Conquer a country in the name of freedom and republicanism—establish a government—introduce Slavery—prohibit emancipation and then annex to the Union after the pattern of Texas.

CAPT. SMITH, who was convicted of participation in the slave-trade, and who appealed for a new trial, has not yet been sentenced. The court has postponed the decision of the prisoner till February, and in the mean time the prisoner will not be released.

We are curious to see the opinions of these "higher law" men when they are founded. In-

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The nationality of the new and successful party is very rapidly developing itself. This was of course to be expected, as the objects it seeks, can only be secured by national legislation and presidential action. And then, if it had no such purpose at first, its unexampled success in the State elections, would doubtless have inspired the ambition to rule the nation. Such ambition is now unmistakably manifest, and the means for its gratification are being rapidly called into action. Should these prove successful, the power of slavery will be perpetuated, and its triumphs multiplied.

Already it has taken the first and most difficult step towards success. It has annihilated the old parties. A most desirable work and for which we are happy to give it full credit. The old issues are in the past, never to be recalled. Whigs, Democrats and free soilers have together passed away before the new party. In some places, it seems to have the whole field to itself without any opposition. Its success in Massachusetts, is most unexampled. Though doubtless the sweeping vote in that State is not evidence that all who voted that ticket are sworn members of the order, and it is probable that a large majority of the votes thus cast were cast for other considerations than from attachment to the proscription principles of the secret order. Its candidates in Massachusetts were anti-slavery or at least anti-Nebraska men, thus taking advantage of the current and popular excitement to secure its own ends. Whigs voted the Know-Nothing ticket to defeat Democrats, so did Democrats in some places to defeat Whigs, and Free Soilers voted it to defeat both; and thus voting, notwithstanding by so doing their own party shared the fate of those they would destroy.

But we can have no confidence in the anti-slavery reliability of the men thus elected. If they are faithful to the cause of freedom they will speedily be compelled to proscribe and denounce the new party which has elevated them and this all history proves to be a feat almost invariably beyond the reach of office holding honesty. Thus again will freedom be cheated. In every way, as it seems to us, is successful Know-Nothingism to become the ally of slavery and the foe of freedom religious, political and personal. It will unquestionably ally itself with the slave power. It will do as the sure way to win success. It will do it because itself a proscriptionist, it will find its true ally with chattel slavery. We have said it is proscriptionist. If we understand the great principle of its action the object it seeks is proscription of men from office for their religious opinions and relations. A most execrable tyranny by whomsoever adopted. It is an old folly. Protestants and Catholics have in different ages and times tried it with the like success upon each other, as have bigots of every age and name. Now as ever before, it will work the effect of all other persecution for opinion sake; it will but attack the persecuted more zealously, and long suffering to their opinions, whether true or false, and thus perpetuate the evil it attempts to remove.

Whether the party can be successful as a nation at party is we think quite doubtful. It may claim and even purpose to know nothing but anti-slavery. But slavery will not permit it to be neutral or silent on the great question of the day. It adopts and rigidly enforces the New Testament rule "He that is not for us is against us." It will require and receive an admission to slavery and a denunciation of liberty before it will give aid to elevate any man to office. Already have the organs of this party commenced this denunciation of anti-slavery, even of dead free soil, as well as living abolitionism. True it is a plant insurrectionary. It can accommodate itself to slaveholders or abolitionists. It has already done this. In Massachusetts, it fused with free soil—and free soilers to sustain it, left free soilers to die of their desertion, and even the free soil champion and candidate for Governor was among the first to give his congratulations to his successful Know-Nothing rival. While in New York it warred upon free soil, and fused with hunker whiggery. The pro-slavery whigs playing the same game the free soilers had done in Massachusetts, defeating their own candidates and letting out the last life's blood of their own party. Whether they succeed or not in establishing their national power and securing national office, evidently Slavery is to be fortified, the assaults of anti-slavery men are to be suspended and directed to another question and during this respite, slavery will succeed in accomplishing some of its foulest purposes upon freedom. Anti-Slavery men as in Massachusetts are to be beguiled into closer fellowship with slaveholders and their abettors, thus losing their conscience and their principles, and the band of freedom now weak and struggling, is to be robbed of members and power.

INFAMOUS DECISION.

We find the following paragraph in the papers, copied from the Chicago Times:

"Is a FREE NEGRO a CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES?—A highly important decision was made on Thursday last, in the U. S. Circuit Court for this State, by His Honor Judge Drummond, in the case of Joseph C. Mitchell, free negro, plaintiff, vs. Charles H. Luman, defendant. The plea filed by the defendant alleged the plaintiff to be a free negro, but not a citizen of the United States, entitled to maintain a suit before the U. S. Circuit Court. The plea was sustained by the court. We also learn that Judge McLean coincided in the opinion delivered by Judge Drummond.—Chicago Tribune.

The Judiciary of this country is to be the strong bulwark of slavery. We give two illustrations of this fact in our paper to-day. The above, and the case of the Indiana Court. The majority of the people of both these States have at their late election decided against slavery. Very partially to be sure, yet against it, so far as the question was raised. In the face of this changing public sentiment, in favor of freedom and justice, the Judiciary arrays itself, asserting as law the most repulsive and odious positions against the free colored people.

According to this decision of the Federal Court, color disqualifies for citizenship in this country. Personify a man for protection in property or person by the United States Court. No. It can afford them no protection; but it is the especial business of this Court to deprive colored persons of property and liberty by due process of the Fugitive Slave Laws. What a burlesque upon the pretension of this Court for the administration of justice. And yet these colored persons, who are cast out of the pale of citizenship, by Judges Drummond and McLean are citizens and enjoy the elective franchise in some of the States of the Union.—They vote for Congressmen, U. S. Senators, and Presidents, who appoint these Judges, who would not only disfranchise them if they could, but who expel them from the Courts when they come to seek redress for their grievances.

We are curious to see the opinions of these "higher law" men when they are founded. In-

famous as is the Constitution in regard to slaves and slave-catching, we believe there is nothing which justifies this high handed outrage upon recognized American citizens. The Secretary of State for the United States, (John M. Clayton we believe it was,) preceded these judges in making the discovery that this class of persons were not citizens, and not entitled to protection from the Government abroad, and hence he refused to give them passports when visiting Europe. Now the U. S. Court is following in his infamous footsteps, and denies them protection at home.

PRO-SLAVERY MINISTERS.

The Eastern Abolition papers have been much and ably occupied recently in exposing and duly honoring the absurd and wicked positions of three New England Doctors of Divinity, Pharisees and Scribes, who would have carried away the palm from those the Galilean denounced and exposed eighteen centuries ago.

Dr. DEXTER, a Unitarian minister of Boston, who publicly advocated the Fugitive Slave Law immediately after its passage—who was charged with having avowed his readiness to send his own mother to slavery to save this Union—and who, as a reward for such exemplary filial attachment, was honored with a chaplaincy at Washington by President Fillmore, came out last week, after four years silence, and declared that it was entirely a mistake. It was not his mother, but his brother and son, that he proposed to offer up as a sacrifice, and as "he was a sincere and respectable person," he trusted the correction would be credited. Another correction it behooves us to make for the Rev. Doctor, inasmuch as we have helped to circulate the charge he is here refuting. He would not "send" anybody into slavery. He is strictly constitutional in his sacrifices. The Constitution does not send anybody into slavery. Oh, no. It only "gives them up!" That is all. So with Dr. Dewey. He says: "I said 'I would consent'—for I did not speak of sending anybody into slavery—I would consent that my own brother, my own son should go into slavery—ten times rather would I go myself, than that this Union should perish for me or mine."

Well, now we have it all right. This is what Dr. Dewey said in Boston four years ago, and this he stood by in Boston last week. Having set the Dr. right, we must say that we quite agree with our eastern contemporaries, who, not at all deterred by the Dr.'s "respectability," say that they see no difference in the intrinsic character of the charge, as made in the original indictment, and that of the amended one. The poor man is so morally obtuse, that he cannot see, or else is so silly as to think that the people will not see that the gist of the crime charged, consists in his consenting to anybody's going into slavery, whether it be his mother, his brother, his son, or the son of the poorest mother in all slave-dom. But if Dr. Dewey is so blind as not to see this, the people are not, and they will look upon his willingness to send anybody into slavery, as a horrible impiety committed against God whose minister he professes to be, and a not less horrible outrage against man, and his happiness and rights.

Another of these Rev. workers for slavery is Dr. Lord. Who wishes to enlist all "ministers of the Gospel," in the crusade against liberty, and for this end, in sanctimonious form, "desires all ministers candidly to inquire whether slavery is not an institution of God, according to Natural Religion? and a positive institution of Revealed Religion?" "Whether a minister of the Gospel, who now honestly convinced that slavery is not, of itself a moral evil, or by necessity politically injurious, but is essentially an ordinance of the G. of Nature and Revelation, for the ends of his General Government—one who would now hold slaves in his own right, or hire their service of their proper masters for missionary or other benevolent work among the heathen, if a natural necessity or convenience should require, may not hope for the forgiveness and charity of his brethren?"

We have no time to comment upon this series of questions; nor is it needful. Our readers can do this for themselves; and they can also judge unerringly the character of the minister and the man by this paragraph.

The last of this pro-slavery, priestly trio, is the Rev. NICHOLAS ADAMS, D. D., whom our readers will remember as the recipient of an overzealous letter from the Honorable Henry A. Wise. Dr. Adams, it seems, has written his book without aid he sought from Mr. Wise, and we have no better means of making our friends acquainted with its unique character, than to quote from a lively review of it in the last Anti-Slavery Standard.

The book is entitled, "A South-Side View of Slavery; or, Three Months at the South in 1854, by Nicholas Adams, D. D."

The Standard says: The author commenced his voyage to the South with some rather remarkable expectations. He felt (p. 11) a "confident expectation of seeing at the landing, or in passing through the market-place, a figure like the common touching vignette of a naked negro on one knee, with manacled hands raised imploring and saying, 'Am I not a man and a brother?'" He felt sure that he should see, on landing, the whole black population cowed down. This best expresses, in a word this expectation" (p. 14). He had fixed in his mind (p. 16) "the image of Topsy as the exponent of colored children," and "expected to find, in those black children, imps, Shakespeare's Calibans, and Elphinstone's 'proving, brooding, disgusting brood.'" On landing (p. 15), "one thing immediately surprised (him); the slaves who were taking away the trunks 'were all in good humor, and some of them in a broad laugh.'"

"My theory was that they (the slaves, p. 28) ought to be perpetually unhappy. I tried to persuade myself that they were." Yet, he supposes (p. 13) that he "had, at least the average amount of information and ignorance with regard to the subject."

The following little incident (p. 205) is by no means "average." It is a first rate specimen, either of simplicity or art, in the narrative, and good evidence of sagacious reading of character on the part of a slave. Dr. A. had been "speaking of heaven" to one of the slaves, in the words and then ventured to put the question whether he would like to be free.

"Good reader, did you ever see Dr. Adams? Fancy such a question, so prefaced, proceeding from his solemn and intensely clerical countenance, supported by a white neck-cloth, and (even supposing he had not just come from dining with the master, at the great house) what answer could you rationally expect from the ordinary amount of sagacity, and the ordinary reverence for truth, which a slave acquires on a plantation? Here is his answer.

"Twisting the withs of old grape vines around the ends of rails in mending a fence, he thought a moment, turned his face towards me, while he held a rail, half tied, in his place, and emphasizing his words with motions of his head, he replied, each word being deliberately separated from the rest: 'I want to be free from my sins; them's all my rest may go from me.' After leaving him, Dr. Adams heard his voice raised in a *psalm tune*. We really think that there the person met his match. If that slave was planning an elopement before morning, he had thoroughly provided against any suspicion that night."

We are curious to see the opinions of these "higher law" men when they are founded. In-

Take one more specimen of double-refined hypocrisy, and then we will proceed to Dr. Adams's plan. "It is deeply affecting to be slaves give thanks in their prayers 'for the preservation of a white superior, without whom they are not to hold any religious meetings, nor to be baptized, nor to be married, nor to be buried, nor to be raised, as it were, to heaven in their own time.'" (p. 207).

He does not shrink from making this frank admission (p. 34). "Life on the cotton plantation is, in general, *assured* with the colored people to agricultural life at the North." And what *continuity of labor* from February to the last day of December!" We have no doubt of it.

"Probably every Northerner feels, on seeing the negro cabins, that he could make them more comfortable on almost every plantation" (p. 37). And again—"the calves were every one disagreeably at first." This also may safely be admitted.

"It is well for themselves that the blacks do not have temptations which the liberty of the white against the whites would give them." (p. 40). Our readers will recollect that slave churches and men are no more allowed to testify against each other before a church than before a court, and that Southern Mo. negroes, from their slavery, are not allowed to testify against their female slaves and have to testify against them.

Reader, have you any prejudices in favor of trial by jury, or of an accused person being counsel, and a trial, before he is punished? Well, the following (p. 41) will be instructive. "Prevention of crime among the lower class of society is one striking feature of slavery. Day and night, every one of them is under the eye of a master. If ill-disposed, he has his own police in his own. Thus three millions of the laboring class, or population are in a condition most favorable to the commission of crime among the lower class of society." This explains the fact that slaves are never practised by slaves. Now, hear the Doctor's practical interference from his statement about it: "It would be a benefit to some of our immigrants at the North, and to society, if government could thus prevent or reach disturbances of the peace through the exclusion of 'guardians.' And now hear his recommendation: "If we could only in our police measures the beneficial system of the South, its distributive agencies to prevent laziness and arson."

Our last quotations occur in the book under general heading, "Favorable appearances in Southern society and the slavery." Here is another of them (p. 47). "Pauperism is prevented by very." This reminds one of the infinite number of preventing hydrophobia in a dog, namely, to put his tail close behind his ears. But the author proceeds to a minute specification of the advantages of the slave. He must be thrifty, and must be a blessing, which he is to the entire population of Africa, China, Hindostan, Terra del Fuego—"he cannot become a vagabond"—because the bloodhounds would be after him—"he cannot beg his living"—because there is no nutriment in kicks or cowhides.

The last section of the same chapter is entitled, "Religious instruction." After telling us that "Religion has gained wonderful ascendancy among this people," Dr. Adams describes one of their prayer meetings. "A white brother presided, as the law requires, and read a portion of Scripture. But the slaves conducted the meeting. It was touching to hear one man say, 'in presence of the white spy above mentioned, who was the expressly to see that their religion had no taint of hypocrisy.' 'Bless our dear masters and brothers, who come here to read the Bible to us, and put us to the test of their knowledge of God, who comes directly from him, they have no superiors. It is an encouragement to all missionaries among the heathen not to make literature or theoretical instruction, even in religion, the precedence of simply preaching' (p. 57).

Does any reader question, as to the propriety of the property of a free forbidding three millions of immortal beings to read the Bible? Dr. Adams promptly replies him with the information that "the laws forbidding their being publicly taught to read are retained in order to be used against those who would not be taught to read. But these laws, so far as they restrict the liberty of the citizens in giving instruction, are privately disregarded" (p. 56). Yes, Mrs. Margaret Douglass, of Virginia, disregarded those laws, and was fined and imprisoned for it. But, reader, only think of Mr. F. W. Robertson, a Unitarian, or Mr. C. B. Barnett in Boston, being prohibited by law, for fear the ignorant should be taught "from motives of intolerance"; and then imagine an orthodox clergyman supporting the prohibition!

It would be unjust, both to our readers and to Dr. Adams, to pass over his repeated suggestions for the revival of the foreign slave trade. (p. 118). After the strongest outcry of the Colonization Society, "Such have been the marvelous acts of Divine grace to the Africans, in bringing them through the cupidity and sinfulness of men, to this country, and saving a great multitude of them, that it requires neither strong faith nor fancy to suppose that the work might still go on in the form of *interchange of the blacks between Africa and the Southern States*. And again (p. 26) "Could villages and tribes of Africans be by any means induced to emigrate to this land, and a *glorious* would be the influence which the slaves could, in spite of their degraded state, exert upon the hands to God, than the most sanguine interpreters of prophecy now dare to hope."

A strong feeling against slavery exists among a certain portion of people throughout the North; these form by no means the majority in New England, and they are a very small minority in Boston, else Dr. Adams's book would never have been so highly regarded. The secret, he sees and talks with more of fewer of these. It is from a touch of fanaticism, unconsciously caught from them, or from a supposed need, necessity, as the ship-master throws over some of his cargo in a storm, or as the cautious lawyer abandons certain points of advantage which his client would fair retain, that our worthy divine makes the following exceptions to his proposed continuance of slavery?

"Allowing the blacks to be necessarily a serving class, who may always give them a voice in changing those relations?" (p. 75.)

"It would be well if some men, and women too, could be debauched by law from having authority over a human being" (p. 92.)

"Proffered freedom for free colored citizens must be secured" (p. 157).

"Fondled as we do the Nebraska measure to have been" (p. 127), &c., &c.

These, and a few such other insinuated interferences with their business and imputations upon their characters, must grieve the righteous souls of Dr. Adams's beloved white Christian brethren at the South, and may alludinate their attention from him. But he has clearly done for them and for slavery, what he could.

STATE PRISON DIRECTORS IN TROUBLE.—The Tribune reports that the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison are unable to perform their contract to furnish convict labor. Cause.—The Maine Law now in force in the State, prevents the incoming convicts from equalling the number of those released. In the language of the keeper of the prison.—"We have a good many going out, and almost nothing coming in." The Tribune says the Maine Law in Connecticut is well enforced, and is doing more good than its friends anticipated.

TAXES.—A friend suggests that we should remind our Ohio readers that the notes of the State Stock Banks which have failed, will be received for taxes.

able practice before they become skillful in the diseases of this country. We wish them all success, and believe the interchange of thought and the competition for skill will render them all more efficient. Besides, we shall have Dr. McGill here, the recent Governor of Cape Palmas, a graduate of the medical department of Dartmouth, reported to be the most able physician in Liberia; but, as the society would not pay him what he considered a fair compensation, he has given up practice for the present, and associated himself with three brothers, known as the firm of McGill Brothers, one of the oldest, most wealthy, responsible, and respectable mercantile houses in Liberia. I hope that these four physicians will agree upon some system of administering less medicine to their patients. I think, for this climate and its peculiar diseases, it will be discovered in a few years that the milder and simpler systems of hydropathy and homoeopathy will be more effective than the common allopathic practice.

I will not harrow up your minds by any accounts of fearful mortality caused by the want of medical attention and the comforts of life among poor emigrants. Suffice it to say, that of two hundred of the emigrants of the Banneke (which arrived the day we did) sent up the St. Paul's river, one-third have died, and our agents, citizens, and physicians are all in controversy about it, in two party papers, published in this city called *The Herald* and *Sentinel*. If any colonizationists doubt my statements, let them only read the letters from these papers. It will all come out. Let them only state one fact, and comment in future. I have spent one whole day investigating the case of the Morgan Dix, which sailed from Baltimore Nov. 1, 1854, and arrived at Bassa with one hundred and fifty-one emigrants, all well. (See Af. Rep. for Dec. 1851, and April, 1852.) They were then supplied with means—with a saw-mill and agricultural implements. But where are they now? Echo answers, where? Could the grave disgorge those old gun-boxes into which their frightful cases were hurled, it would disclose a horrible tale of the neglect of the physician, agent, or Society;—or exhibit the murderous work of sending fresh emigrants to people new districts of country that resemble no place so much as Golgotha. Read and understand, that of these one hundred and fifty-one emigrants there are but, *alas*, one or two who maintain that there are fourteen. Grant that there are fourteen survivors. I challenge the Colonization Society and their agents here and in America to prove that there are more. And all this is the result of sending men to the most unhealthy part of this country, and packing them, into old, rich, dry, hatched houses, in which the emigrants tell me, they had to hold umbrellas to keep them from the pelting rain. Besides, they have but one physician for Bassa and Simon, which I think are one hundred and fifty miles apart, and I have too much evidence not to believe that some of the emigrants actually starve and die for want of food and medicine. But let me speak softly. I well-nigh forgot that I must buy my goods and provisions in New York, Boston, and Baltimore for my store, and after talking so loudly, I may be troubled to find an agent to discount my drafts, and forward goods in colonization vessels. Besides, I may be persecuted by a pack of hungry cowards in Liberia. With the physicians I have dealt with at present, from Dr. Roberts and his particular friends I may expect resentment. But if I can only save from the grave a few poor Southern emigrants, and make better the chances of long life to my friends from the North, I am willing the Doctor shall pay me for my boldness in any kind of coin he pleases. In justice to the Society I may say that this case of the Morgan Dix is an extraordinary one. The emigrants of the Isla de Cuba, in which I came, having settled at this place, have lost only three of their number, and seem to be doing well, and the Banneke, as I have said, which arrived the same day, lost of her two hundred—sent only fifteen miles up the river—one third. Some of my friends write me, and inquire how I like the country. I may say, on the whole, first-rate, and if I did not, I could return to the States and receive \$1,000 better off than when I came here six or seven months ago. I have had three pickers in the fire, and God has prospered me with all, although I have been sick at times, as much as three months; with sick constantly; children well now; I invite my friends to come to Liberia, but take care to have some little means to start with. You can earn it in America easier than in Africa. Where one succeeds with nothing, twenty suffer and die, leaving no mark of their existence. A. W.

UNITED STATES JURIES.

We have been asked, a hundred times within a few weeks, what security we have that in Judge Miller's court we will not have to be tried by a packed jury? We answer, none—not the least. For, in the first place, the jurors are selected by the U. S. Marshall, under the direction of the Court; and in the second place, the officer of the Court can notify each of the jurors there drawn, as he pleases, to appear, and neglect to notify the rest, and fill their places with takersmen. We were indicted last Monday, and in this way. Of the 56 Grand Jurors drawn, and who should have been notified to appear, but eight—some say ten—were present at the opening of the Court at Madison. And the vacancies were filled by men, some of whom we know would be glad to see us convicted. And this result occurred, either through design, or the neglect of the officer to notify the jury to attend. We give one sample to show how the thing was managed: All the Grand Jurors drawn for Green county, but one, were Anti-Fugitive Slave Law men. The jurors of that county, we are informed, were notified personally, save in one or two instances, by letters, were dropped in the Post office, at Monroe, on Friday, when the Court was to sit in Madison, the next Monday, and as there is but a weekly mail, to most of the towns, these liberty-loving jurors did not receive notice to attend till the Court had been in session nearly a week. It is fair to assume, then, a similar course was pursued in other counties. The result is well known. We are indicted by a vote of 12—just the requisite number—and of this number, one was heard to declare publicly, that Abolitionists, as a body, were no better than horse-thieves.

The prosecution has boasted, over and over again, that they would convict us, and we expect an exhibition against us, in Judge Miller's Court, as was never before manifested toward an accused person in this city. For the Government, in this

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

CINCINNATI ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAR.

From the following Report of the Anti-Slavery Bazar, it will be seen that our Cincinnati Friends have been again successful, eminently so, considering the fact that the Bazar was held at the time when the financial panic and embarrassment was at its height. The appropriation for a lecturer is a wise one, and we have no doubt will result in much good to the cause of truth and freedom, especially if they shall succeed, as we hope they may in securing the valuable services of Miss Holley.

It will be seen also, that the Ladies contemplate opening the Bazar for another day, previous to Christmas. May they be again successful.

THE FIFTH CINCINNATI ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAR. closed at Masonic Hall the last of October, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the great embarrassment in the commercial community, after all expenses were paid, six hundred dollars were realized, and appropriated in the following manner: two hundred dollars to the Spring Convention, one hundred dollars to the Vigilance Committee, one hundred dollars to the Anti-Slavery Bugle and two hundred dollars to the American Society for a Lecturer, to be employed in Ohio. It is expected that Miss Sallie Holley will be the Lecturer, if she can be procured. And we feel that in no other way can the Anti-Slavery cause be so well served as by faithful Lecturers and an uncompromising Press. We feel cordially grateful to the many kind friends who contributed as liberally as on any former year, and feel sure that our proceeds would have been much greater than ever before, but for the almost unprecedented business pressure.

As several boxes of choice articles which came to the Bazar, are on hand, it has been decided by the Managers to hold a one day's sale, at the Hall of Mechanics' Institute, on the Thursday before Christmas, (December 21st), to open at 10 o'clock and continue through that day and evening. It is hoped that all friendly will remember this, before purchasing their Christmas Gifts.

SARAH OTIS ERNST.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—In our columns will be found the prospectus of the New York Tribune. As a News paper we believe this paper to be unsurpassed by any other in the world. Thus it makes itself a necessity for men of business as well as for those who would keep posted on all the varied events of the times. And what is more, its noble independence on most questions of reform, especially the Slavery question, commands it to all the friends of improvement and make it worthy of the universal success it receives from the community. Its aggregate circulation is now 158,650, being an increase of 65,800 during the past year.

GRIMM'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER.—This publication is now in the hands of Richard H. See & Co. By its change of publishers, it has lost nothing in the good taste and beauty of its execution, or the ability with which it is conducted. This is the last number of the year, and is full of promise for the next. The present is a good time for any who wish to subscribe for it.

TERMS.—Single copy one year, \$3.00
Two copies, " " " 5.00
Four copies, (and one to get up of club,) 10.00
Nine copies, (and one to get up of club,) 20.00

Nichols' Weekly Journal is discontinued, and its place supplied by "Nichols' Monthly." T. L. Nichols and Mary Gove Nichols, Editors.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—Those who desire to procure truly valuable books will learn where they can be obtained by the advertisement of Fowlers & Wells in our columns to-day.

BARNUM'S AUTO-BIOGRAPHY. The specimen of this work we give on our last page, will give our readers a knowledge of the character of this book, which its author has managed, with his accustomed tact, to give no little celebrity before its appearance. We were never among the most enthusiastic admirers of the confessions of reformed inmates, reformed gamblers, burglars, &c. But they have a recommendation which Barnum's confessions have not. They give the world the benefit of their narratives for the sake of reform. But Barnum makes no such pretence. He is a trickster to the last, and this last exhibition of himself will perhaps be his most successful one. It will tell a tale of his morality which should make him blush, but in which he evidently glories. We have heard before of men who gloried in their shame.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS are to have every thing their own way if possible. A council in New York resolved to "take measures to prevent any" "Wage Democratic Caucus being held previous to the election of U. S. Senator in that State. No great harm done if such caucuses are broken up. But the Know-Notthings of New York are dead set against Mr. Sewall's election.

A National Know-Nothing Convention has been two weeks in session in Cincinnati. The Presidential question, say the newspapers, were not among the questions asked upon.

LAND SPECULATIONS.—Douglass is determined to make money, if not political capital, out of the Nebraska question. The Leader says he has formed a partnership with other office holders, secured the release of a \$50,000 purchase of Indian reservation lands in Nebraska. To make them the more valuable, they have bargained with Cummins, the pro-governor of the Territory, to locate the capital of the Territory on their land, in case they secure his appointment as permanent Governor. For this they are now busy with President Pierce. The fact of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, who is one of the firm, is out in advocacy of the appointment of Cummins. Furney, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and of the firm, as is also Bird Chapman of the State, formerly secret Mail Agent. He is now in the Territory and it is said hopes to secure the territorial election to Congress.

THE INSTITUTION.—One of the incidental beauties of slavery is to be seen in the following item of news from Virginia. That poor slave was a hero, and died a martyr to liberty.

A CLOSE CORNER.—On Sunday last, Mr. Green, of Mason county, Va., discovered a runaway slave in the Salines, and undertook to capture him. The runaway refused; Green then attempted to shoot at him for the purpose of frightening him. Green, knocked him down with a club, commenced choking him and got his thumb in his mouth. Green, finding himself about to be overpowered, succeeded in getting out his knife and cutting the negro instantly. The negro, in his own self, kept Green's thumb in his mouth and the jaws had to be forced open to get it out.

Boston, Nov. 28.—The city of Charleston yesterday released three Know-Notthings to the Legislature. All the vacancies of their delegates

SEVASTOPOL was bombarded by land and sea on the seventeenth of October, but without successful issue to the assailants.

Later news, down to the fifth of November, has been received. The Allies had been twice attacked by the Russians, but repelled, with great loss of life on both sides.

FIRE IN SALEM.—On Thursday morning last, the dwelling house occupied by Simeon Sharp, on Main street, was burned to the ground, with a portion of the furniture. The house was owned by Isaac Boone, and was insured. By the vigorous exertions of the firemen and other citizens, the spread of the flames was prevented.

GONE.—The Boston Telegraph says that "not less than five-tenths of the late Free Soil party have gone into the new organization" (Know-Nothing). And yet the Boston Know-Nothing organ talks like a Carolina overseer about Free Soilers—spurring them and their principles. But perhaps it thinks it policy to kick a dead party for freedom, that thus it may secure a living support from slavery.

THOMAS H. BENTON publishes the following notice to his correspondents. It is the second manifesto of the sort.

"A NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Upon my arrival at this place I find some quantity of letters here, addressed to me (through the St. Louis city post office, and which, (if the law is complied with) will be sent to the dead letter office in Washington, where they will reach me and be attended to. I had endeavored to make it known to the public that, since the late appointment of Postmaster in this city, I do not correspond through this office—that appointment being one of those made in this State through a criminal prostitution of the appointing power to malignant and personal purposes, with a view to outrage and injure me; from which designs I have a right to protect myself, as far as I can, by refusing to open correspondence forwarded to this office. But in saying this I do not mean Mr. Pierce, but the nullifiers who rule him, and who have brought things to their present pass—the harmony of the Union destroyed, the honor and peace of the country endangered abroad, and his own administration run into the ground.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

St. Louis, Nov. 17, 1854.

A correspondent of the Boston Bee writes to the editor of that paper in the following pathetic strain:—

WHY DON'T THEY PAY THE MILITARY?—Yes, why don't they? Can you answer that question, Mr. Editor? It is time that some one should. I hear it asked every day by military men, "When are we going to be paid for the duty that we did during the Burns excitement?"

It seems to me, Mr. B., that our United States authorities are rather slow in paying the debt for they have not paid any bills contracted during the slave trouble. There are many reasons why the military should be paid for the services which they rendered.—To begin with, the military were called into the service of Burns (N. Y.) only to the relief of June 21st—just one week. Only think of the last time, and I might say, last situation, for many men who turned out to be members of military companies were in the employ of Free Soilers who turned them out of their employ for doing what they were doing in duty bound to do. *deu ex ore veritas*—That is what the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia always does.

However, such *mean* acts as mentioned above, it is useless to comment upon. The authors, some of them, to my certain knowledge, feel ashamed for what they have done, and would be glad to give any amount to recall the past.

There is also another reason why the military should be paid: every company in Boston is out of pocket at least \$200, for victualing their men while on duty.

The day that poor Burns was marched down State street, every company had 1,000 ball cartridges, which cost them \$25.

We should think that the United States government would, at least, pay the militia what they had paid out of their own pockets.

HIGH PRIVATE.

GRAND INDIAN COUNCIL.—An Indian Council is to be held at the North Fork of the Ohio, on the first Monday of December, on the invitation of the Cherokee. The Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles are expected to be present, and the object of the Convention is to protest against the bill introduced by Senator Johnson, at the last session of Congress, to create a Territory out of the Territories of Cherokee, Chickasaw and Muscogee. A writer in the Fayetteville paper, looking to the rejection of the proposition by the Convention, recommends to them, after doing so, to propose such terms as they think would satisfy the Indians, and to submit them to the Congress of the United States.

Johnson's bill is everywhere regarded as one of the most liberal and just propositions which has ever been made to the Indians, and if they were wise they would accept it now, before the people of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and the Territories press upon them so strongly as to force them from their homes. The Indians who now own the Territory for which our pioneers are beginning to cast longing eyes are, to a very considerable extent, civilized. Many of them are educated and wealthy, owning large farms and having slaves to work them, and the transition from their system of government to that of a territory attached to the Government of the United States, would scarcely be felt by them, while they could, by the sale of lands which they own in common, secure a vast fund for the support of the respective tribes. Eventually they would be authorized to form one or more States of the Union, and in this way the race might be continued for many years to come.

THE CONSPIRACY AT FREDERICK.—The *Fredrick* (Md.) *Herald* states that John Shaw, Zachariah Shaw, and John Morgan have been arrested under the charge of conspiring together for the purpose of enticing negro slaves to abscond from their masters. The *Herald* says: "The negroes were to be induced to run away, and to take a direction so as to be caught by these parties, who would either secure the reward or take them and sell them to Southern traders. The scene of their operations, we understand, lay in the neighborhood of Carroll's manor, in this county. John and Zachariah Shaw have been safely lodged in jail, and Morgan has been held to bail in the sum of \$1,000."

IDA MAY—NOT BY MRS. STOWE.

The publishers are sensible of the compliment which critics have paid to Ida May, in attributing the authorship to Mrs. Stowe. The pen that sketched the grand outlines of Uncle Tom might surely a second time delight the world; but it is due to all parties to say, that Ida May is the production of an author as yet unknown to fame.

PHILLIPS, SAMSON & CO.

Boston, Nov. 15, 1854.

Near Kenosha, Wis., last week, a drunken man was literally devoured by hogs while lying in the road, in a state of beastly intoxication. His bones and a few remnants of clothing only were found.

Robert Johnson, Democrat, has been unanimously elected United States Senator from Arkansas.

COMMERCIAL BRANCH BANK TOLEDO.—This Bank has failed. It is in possession of the Board of Control. We understand no one will suffer outside of the concern. We hope this is to be the last.

THE NEBRASKA MARTYRS.—Forty-four Northern representatives voted for the Nebraska bill. With the exception of Ingersoll of Connecticut, all of them have passed for judgment before their constituents. The result may be told in a few words. Four re-elected; thirty-nine are sent into perpetual banishment from the presence of the people. See *Scupper's* *typewriter*.

A Mexican, caught running away with a negro woman, was tried by a jury at Galveston, Texas, and sentenced to one hundred and fifty lashes, and branded with the letter T on his forehead. There were eleven convictions and sentences to the penitentiary at the recent term of the district court at San Antonio. Of these, seven were Mexicans; one was sentenced for twelve years.

TREASURER'S REPORT

OF MONEY RECEIVED SINCE THE ANNIVERSARY.
Henry Willis, \$5.00
Jesse Irwin, 2.00
George Freed, 1.50
Collection at Marlboro, 15.82
Franklin Leides Sewing Society, 12.35
N. Benedict, 5.00
Cash, 5.00
June Robinson, 5.00
J. T. Hirst, 5.00
Barclay Gilbert, 5.00
Cincinnati Bazar, (For Bugle,) 100.00
J. McMillan, Treasurer.

December 1, 1854.

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending Nov. 29

H. L. Reeve, New Lyme, 1.50-516
Horace Lindsay, West Andover, 1.00-493
Edwin Steadman, Elkhart, 27-477
Riley Hallbert, Rostown, 1.50-516
Thomas C. Heighon, Edinburg, 50-503
Henry McMaster, Grand Rapids, 1.50-517
Ethan Lapham, Farmington, 1.50-521
Joseph Walton, 1.50-529

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS GOING WEST.
Mail Train leaves Pittsburgh at 8:00 A. M.
" " " SALEM, 11:05 A. M.
" " " arrives at Crestline, 5:30 P. M.
Express Train leaves Pittsburgh at 3:00 P. M.
" " " SALEM, 6:00 P. M.
" " " arrives at Crestline, 11:30 P. M.
Second Express, leaves Salem at 5:30 A. M.

TRAINS GOING EAST.
Mail Train leaves Crestline at 2:30 A. M.
" " " SALEM, 8:30 A. M.
" " " arrives at Pittsburgh at 11:45 A. M.
Express Train leaves Crestline at 1:15 P. M.
" " " SALEM, 6:00 P. M.
" " " arrives at Pittsburgh, 8:30 P. M.
Second Express, leaves Salem at 9:45 P. M.

Meetings.

THE WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.
For 1854, will be held in SALEM, on Friday and Saturday 22d and 23d of December.

The proceeds of the Fair will be applied directly and immediately in efforts for the abolition of slavery and we trust our friends—the friends of the slave and universal freedom, need no labored arguments to convince them that the late manifestations of the slave power should stimulate us to greater and more determined efforts for its overthrow, and we therefore ask all the friends of freedom for aid in this enterprise, in the confident hope of a generous response. The scarcity of the season should serve to remind us that the slave has no resources, no hope but the untiring efforts of the abolitionists.

Grain, Flour, Fruit, Vegetables and provisions of every kind are particularly acceptable. We would suggest that if our friends when laying up their winter stores, would set apart a portion for the Fair, it would then be ready to send by the first opportunity. All kinds of Merchandise, the products of every industrial vocation, every thing in common exchange will be thankfully received and appropriated to the best advantage. Will the sewing societies be punctual in sending their contributions, not too soon, lest there be some "missing stitches," not too late lest we should not get them. Will Artists remember that specimens of their hand-work are ever welcome and most appropriate and fitting offerings on the altar of humanity. If our little friends in the country would ask how they could help us, we would suggest by a portion (the small if might be) of the newly gathered store of fruits.

Boxes or parcels can be forwarded to or left at the Stores of James Burnside and Joel McMillan, on Main-st., near the Town Hall.

Elizabeth Leane,
Laura A. Denning,
Sarah H. Gilbreath,
Lucy Ann Fawcett,
Sarah Sharp,
P. A. Sharp,
Josephine S. Griffing,
Hannah Stranghan,
Ann Pearson,
Elizabeth P. Grier,
Matilda C. Gilbreath,
Elizabeth Grier.

JAMES BARNABY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
North Side Main-St., One Door West of the Salem Book-Store, Salem, Ohio.

Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., Made to Order and Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
The Tailoring Business in all his Branches, carried on as heretofore.

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PUBLISHED BY
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308 Broadway, New York.

In order to accommodate "The People" residing in all parts of the United States, the Publishers will forward by return of the first mail, any book named in the following list. The postage will be prepaid by them at the New York office. By this arrangement of pre-paying postage in advance, fifty per cent. is saved to the purchaser. All letters containing orders should be post-paid, and directed as follows:

FOWLERS & WELLS,
308 Broadway, New York.

Constitution of Man. By George Combe. The only authorized American Edition. With twenty Engravings, and a Portrait of the Author. Price, 75 cents.

Defence of Phrenology. Containing an Essay on the Nature and Value of Phrenological Evidence; also, an able Vindication of Phrenology. By Boardman. Price, 75 cents.

Domestic Life. Thoughts on its Concord and Discord, with Valuable Hints and Suggestions. By N. Sizer. 15 cents.

Education: its Elementary Principles founded on the Nature of Man. By J. G. Spurzheim, M.D. With an Appendix, containing a Description of the Temperaments, and an Analysis of the Phrenological Faculties. 87 cents.

We regard this volume as the most valuable that has been offered to the public for many years.—*Boston Med. and Sur. Journal.*

Lectures on Phrenology. By George Combe. With Notes, an Essay on the Phrenological Mode of Phrenological Investigation, and an Historical Sketch. By Dr. Boardman. Illustrated. 75 cents.

Marriage: its History and Philosophy. A Phrenological and Psychological Exposition of the Functions and Qualifications necessary for Happy Marriages. Illustrated. 75 cents.

Memory and Intellectual Improvement: applied to Self-Education and Juvenile Instruction. Treatise Edition. Illustrated. 57 cents.

Matrimony: or, phrenology and physiology applied to the Selection of Congenial Companions for life; including Directions to the Married for living together Affectionately and Happily. 50 cents.

Phrenology Proved, Illustrated and Applied: as compared with a Chart, embracing an Analysis of the Primary Mental Powers in their various Degrees of Development, the Phenomena produced by their combined Activity, and the Location of the Physiological Organs. Together with a View of the Moral and Theological Bearing of the Sciences. \$1.25.

Phrenological Almanack. With Portrait. 6 cts.

Phrenology and the Scriptures. An Able, though small work. By Rev. John Pierpont. Price, 12 cents.

Phrenological Guide. Designed for Students of their own Characters. 15 cts.

Self-Culture and perfection of Character; including the Education and Management of Youth. 12 cents.

"Self-made or never made." Is the motto. No individual can read a page of it without being improved thereby.—*Com. School Advocate.*

Self-Instructor in Phrenology and physiology. Illustrated with One Hundred Engravings; including a Chart for recording the various Degrees of Development. By O. S. and L. N. Fowler. Price in paper, 30 cents; Muslin, 50 cents.

Accidents and Emergencies: A Guide containing Directions for Treatment in Bleeding, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Broken Bones, Dislocations, Railway and Steamboat Accidents, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Mad Dogs, Cholera, Injured Eyes, Choking, Poison, Sun-Stroke, Lightning, Drowning, &c., etc. Appendix by Dr. Traill. 15 cents.

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